



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

WHERE DID LIFE BEGIN?<sup>1</sup>—This brochure is devoted to the demonstration of the proposition that life made its appearance on the earth at the poles. The obvious reason for this conclusion is the fact that it was at the poles that the temperature of the earth first reached a point sufficiently low to permit life as it appears to us now. The question is discussed from both the physical and biological standpoints, and the facts of geographical distribution are brought to bear. The reasoning is good and fairly deducible from the premises. The law, while true in general, is nevertheless subordinated in its workings to questions of the distribution of land and water. We cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. Scribner in the supposition that hairy elephants and rhinoceroses have always dwelt in arctic climes, and had not migrated from tropical regions in earlier ages. The land of the arctics which belongs to the possible age of higher mammals is of later geologic age than that of the south, so that many of the terrestrial types of animals and plants have of necessity originated in southern regions.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT OF INDIANA FOR 1882<sup>2</sup>—This useful volume comprises the results of further surveys of different counties, besides containing an outline of the geology of the State, with an outline map. It likewise contains a catalogue of the flora of central-eastern Indiana by Dr. A. J. Phinney. A large proportion of the volume, with thirty-two plates, is devoted to the elucidation, by Professor James Hall, of the late Mr. Van Cleave's fossils, and manuscripts relating to them; also lengthy notes on the Spergen Hill carboniferous fossils, by Professor Hall. The report closes with a brief reference to the diatoms of the waters of Indiana accompanying six plates of figures.

MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.<sup>3</sup>—This is an abridgement of the author's larger text-book on human physiology, and seems to us to be as well, if not much better adapted for general use than any other book on this subject. Teachers certainly will find it a fresh and original book, and will be aided in their work of teaching this difficult study by the appendices to many of the chapters, giving directions for the performance of simple physiological experiments. The illustrations are abundant and excellent, particularly the full-page illustrations in colors, which are well printed.

<sup>1</sup> *A brief inquiry as to the probable place of beginning and natural course of migration therefrom of the Flora and Fauna of the Earth.* By G. HILTON SCRIBNER. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883.

<sup>2</sup> *Indiana Department of Geology and Natural History.* (Twelfth Annual Report.) JOHN COLLETT, State Geologist, 1882. Indianapolis, 1883. 8vo, pp. 400.

<sup>3</sup> *American Science Series, Briefer Course.* The Human Body. An elementary text-book of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. By H. NEWELL MARTIN, M. D., etc. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1883. 12mo, pp. 355. \$1.50.